HE HAS ENOUGH.

Aguinaldo Asks for Cessation of . Hostilities and Conference.

GEN. OTIS SUMS UP RESULTS

Aguinaldo's Influence Destroyed, and He Will Find it Impossible to Obtain Terms Possible Last Week.

The war department has received the following dispatches from Gen. Otis: Manila, Feb. 7.

Adjutant General, Washington: The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon province, numbering over 20,000, possessing e.veral quick firing and Krupp field guns. Good portion of enemy armed with Mausers latest pattern. Two Krupp guns and great many rifles captured. Insurgents fired great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers in insurgent service who served artillery. Insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly by bamboo thickets. These our men charged killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties probably aggregate 500. Full reports today. Casualties of insurgents very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their loss killed, wounded and prisoners probably 4,000. Took water works pumping station yesterday six miles out. Considerable skirmish with enemy which made no stand. Pumps damaged; will be working in a week. Have number of condensers set up in the city which will

spirits. Quiet prevails.

Situation rapidly improving. Reconnoissance yesterday to south several miles to Laguande bay, to southeast eight miles, driving straggling insurgent troops in various directions encountering no decided opposition; army disintegrated and natives returning to villages displaying white flags. Near Caloacan six miles north, enemy made a stand behind entrenchments, charged by Kansas troops led by Col. Funston. Closed encounter resulting in rout of the enemy with heavey loss. Loss to urry 1, 1886. Kansas. Lieut. Alford killed, six men wounded.

furnish good water. Troops in excellent

proclamation charging Americans with initiative and declared war; Sunday is | cold priod will be of brief duration and sued another calling all to resist foreign invasion; his influence throughout this section destroyed; now applies for a cessation of hostilities and conference; have declined to answer. Insurgent expectation of rising in city on night of 4th unrealized. Provost marshal general, with admirable disposition of troops, defeated every attempt. City quiet; business resumed, natives respectful and cheerful. Fighting qualities of American troops a revelation to THEY HAVE RETREATED.

The Americans are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles from Manila. Their lines. extending to Malabon on the north and to Paranaque on the south, are fully 25 miles long. While a few detached bodies of enemy still offer desultory opposition, the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and uttorly routed.

Of the hordes of troops originally drawn up in battle array against the Americans fully one-third are already incapacitated and the others are scattered in every direction. The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that 160 of them were buried in one rice field on Monday, near Pasas, and that 87 were interred between Paco and Santana.

A converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with her-Gatling guns and her heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canebrakes and died there. The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded, and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motive which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling, discovery that there are several women, in male dress and with hair cropped.

among the dead. The chief of the Igorrotes, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery fire, with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admitis that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of the cannon on Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalba for placing the Igorrotes in front of the American battery under the pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of nonor, and he intimates that the Igorrotes will avenge this treachery when

the survivors return north. It is regarded as a significant fact that many of the Filipino officials of Manila disappeared from Manila as soon as hostilities commenced. Some of them are supposed to be still hiding villages around Manila have, as a rule, been destroyed by the troops.

The further the American extend of transportation increases. The American commanders have already lence, naturally, of the civilians.

All the public conveyances at this writing have either been impressed or have disappeared in some manner or other. Street car traffic, however, has since 1872 has Uhicago experienced

At 9 o'clock last night there was a general fusillade in the Quiapo and Biuon

The inhabitants of the city generally their doors: lights were extinguished inside the dwellings, and a majority of the people were in a state of terror. Under the circumstances, it is remarkable that no casualties were reported. Several shots were fired across the river during the excitement.

A COLD STAP.

Almost the Entire Country Frozen Hard Last Week.

The weather bureau issued the following special bulletin today. Morning advices show that freezing temperature occurred in Florida last night as far south as a line traced from a little south of Tampa to the Atlantic coast just north of Jupiter, Tampa showing a minimum temperature of 30 degrees and Jupiter a minimum of 36 degrees. At Jacksonville a minimum of 28 de-

grees was reached. These temperatures were very accur ately forcasted Wednesday morning, when the weather bureau at Washington telegraphed the following forecast and warning, which was distributed by its Florida stations to all fruit growing, agricultural and transportation interests that could be reached by telegraph. telephone and mail during Wednesday:

Temperature will fall to about 25 degrees tonight at Jacksonville and the line of freezing weather will extend as far south as Tampa. Temperature will continue low Thursday and Thursday night and will moderate Friday."

The temperature continues abnormal y lowin all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, the eastern Dakotas, Minnesota and western Wisconsin, and the region to the northward being embraced within the area of low and temperature, where the readings range between 32 and 36 degrees below zero in the states named, and reached 50 degrees below at Minnesota, Manitoba. Zero temperature extends to a line traced from cen tral Virginia over Tennessee, northern Arkansas and southern Oklahoma, and at Cincinnati the low temperature record has been broken with a reading of 16 degrees below zero, the lowest previous temperature ever recorded by the weather bureau at that place being 12 below February 8th, 1895, and on Jan-

The outlook is that there will be a marked, though gradual moderation in On the 4th Aguinaldo issued flying temperature east of the Rocky Mountains after today. In Florida and the a return to the normal temperature may be expected in that section by Friday

> Among stations showing low temperatures were: New York, 4 below; Washington, 7 clow; Cincinnati, 16 below; Pittsburg, 10 below: B; ffalo, 4 below; Chicago, 20 below; Milwaukee, 20 below; Duluth, 32 below; St. Louis, 16 below; Kansas City, 20 below; Omaha, 24 below; Bismarck, 36 below; Charleston, 26 above; Atlanta. 28 above: Jacksonville, 28 above; Jupiter, 34 above; Tumpa, 30 above; New Orelans, 28 above; Galves-

Willis L. Moore, Chief of Weather Bureau. "Spotted Fever" Plague.

A letter from Morganton, the county

seat of Buder county, in the western part of Kentucky, 15 miles from any railroad, says an epidemic of spotted fever, or spinal meningitis is raging there old and young dying rapidly. It is impossible to estimate how many have died, and there is no one to report the true condition. It is known that there are no longer any coffins in the place to bury the dead. The people are paths stricken and fleeing in all directions. It is reported that there are now only a few left to nurse those who are stricken and are helpless. The female seminary and the public school are closed. The physicians have been doing veroce work but seem powerless to check the disease. Morganton is a a hill, and has been considered very healthy. Several large saw mills are located there, and the theory advanced is that the decaying sawdust started the

Jealous of the Soldiers.

The young men who reside in East the United States soldiers stationed there. The soldiers have been notified volunteers dashed into the church. to keep out of East Athens or else take the consequences of bombardment by the oil and retired. the young men who hurl rocks and fire pistols at the soldiers as a penalty for crossing the dead-line established. It the church, dropping a dozen shells inseems that the young men object to to the tower and roof. Company L and the soldiers paying attention to the part of company G, of the California's disqualify persons otherwise qualified young ladies of East Athens, and they have been warned to remain away. Some of the soldiers have found sweethearts among the young women, and this has caused had feeling between East Athens youths and the soldiers. Several soldiers who have ventured to cross the trocha have been fired upon, nos as they were smoked out. Many of branch or department of the governand some of them were struck with rocks hurled from alleys and yards.

Death to Live Stock.

A dispatch from Denver, Col., says J. W. Springer, secretary of the Continental Land and Cattle company, Wednesday, received word from its Montana and Dakota ranches that the loss of live stock would be very great there. Hundreds of women are pour- as a result of the long and general ing into Manila from all districts as the storms and cold. "The loss" said Mr. Springer, "will be general throughout the western country from Montana down through Wyoming, Colorado, New their lines the more the need of means | Mexico and Texas. In some places it will undoubtedly reach 50 per cent., and it will run throughout the country been compelled to impress horses and between 10 and 25 per cent. The great The former are being buried in groups admiral's report discloses the fact that lowing him to drink upon the premises vehicies on all sides to the inconven- loss of cattle is-bound to make high prices during the year.

Coldest on Record.

A dispatch from Chicago says not fered their heaviest losses. been resumed and the cars are running regularly, though the streets are vailed Wednesday. The lowest notch and Col. Duboce was compelled to rush rent resolution to appropriate \$2,500 dispensary law you have a man as disalmost deserted. There are a few na- reached since the establishment of the past them with the reserves, in order to for the relief of the smallpox sufficeres peaser who is an officer of the State. tive stores open, and white flags, in the | weather bureau in Chicago was 23 benature of towels, pillowslips and aprons low. At 11 o'clock, Wednesday night tied to bamboos adorn the windows of it was 19 below. Reports from points the native residences. But in spite of in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois show these emblems of peace, scores of Fili- temperatures ranging from 16 to 34 depinos, under the cover of darkness. grees below zero, the latter at La Crosse, fired from these same windows yester- Wis. There is much-suffering in the with derisive "vivas." day evening on the American patrols. interior towns among poor people.

BATTLE AT MANILA

believed that a battle was raging at Between the American Troops and the Filipino Troops.

DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

The American Troops Conducted Themselves Most Gallantly and Routed the Enemy With Ease.

circle of fully 17 miles, details regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced | Filipino huts and houses. at 8:45 on Saturday evening, by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line after repeated warnings, our fire. The first shot from the Amvigor that the Filipino fire was checked | tained. until the arrival of reinforcements. All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour, while their own reinforce-

ments came up.
At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed the American firing line consisting of the Third artillery, the Kansas and the Montana regiment, the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvanians, the Nebraskans, the Utah battery, the Idahos, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, the North Dakota volunteers, the South Dakota and Colorado parts of the city. regiments, the Sixth artillery and the Fourteenth infantry. The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three places Caloacan, Santa Mesa and Galingatan, and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours.

They brought artillery into action at Galingatan at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer, on a road beyond Senta Mesa. The Third artillery sil enced the Galingatan battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which as followed immediately by volleys from was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malatrenches at Caloacan.

After daylight the United States cans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the village of Palapong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santana, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandocan and over six miles.

The Tennesseeans joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

SMOKED OUT AND SHOT. One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Cali fornians, commanded by Col. Duboce. The main road to the village was lined driver, and firing on an ambulance of place of 1,100 inhabitants, situated on | the Red Cross society, Col. Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burn-

The Filipinos concentrated in Paco church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge mainfained a hot ire on the Filipinos, but was unable to Athens, Ga., have declared war against | dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade, Col, Duboce and a few scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to

In the meantime Capt. Dyer's battery of the Sixth artillery bombarded

leading to the story above. After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idahos and the Wash- United States be repealed and that hereington Guards, stationed on either side after no person shall be disqualified of the building, picked off the Filipi- for any service in any court or in any the rebels, hewever, escaped into the | ment of the United States on account bush in the rear of the church. The of participation in the civil war of Americans captured 53 of the rebels, 1861-1865. and during the fighting about the church

20 of the rebels were killed. Some 2,500 women, children and noncombatants were allowed to enter the Another intensely interesting incident occurred during the engagement. ed with dead and wounded natives. of such arms for the insurgents. pital. It was at this stage of the fight- | gents against Otis' troops. ing at Caloocan that the Filipinos suf-

The Fourteenth regulars were in a prevent the regulars from being cut off | in Sumter, Dr. Woods; a member from before the rebels retired.

'hurrahs' were almost invariably met | this disease may be called. His friends | Among the natives the Ygorrotes | will soon be out again .- State.

were especially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked sayages facing artillery with their bows

and arrows. SCENES AT MANILA.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theatres and at the circuses were called out, the performances stopped. Filipinos scurried everywhere and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside of the city was plainly heard. The residents on the outskirts: of Manila flocked into the walled city; with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telograph lines were cut and the Owing to the area embraced in the soldiers hurriedly but silently rearched scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi- out of the city to the stations assigned them. The stores were closed almost instantly, foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and a number of white rags were hung out from

On Sunday immense crowds of peqple visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars with the evident purpose of drawing or carriages to be seen and the streets were almost deserted. The Minnesota erican sentry was evidently accepted as a prearranged signal, for it was followed native and arrested many of them, with, immediately by a terrific fusilade along | the result that while there were several the entire Filipino line on the north attempts to assassinate American offioutposts returned the fire with such Sunday. Absolute order was main-

to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate. The official list of dead and wounded has not been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered, to obtain a reliable list except rom headquarters.

Two Filipino commissioners from oilo and four rebel officers were arrested at Manila Monday morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various

LATER NEWS.

same number wounded. The enemy has been driven back ten miles. Col Wm. C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of appoplexy at the head of his command on firing line Feb. 5th.

Dispensary Insurance.

control Wednesday the long delayed rethe infantry. At about midnight there port as to the vogue is surance matter was bition candidate for governor in the re- that it cannot be enforced, and that the presented. The committee says: "We cent campaign, who upon every stump dispensary is the best solution of the a. m., when the whole Filipino line re- | find the losses by fire in the dispensa- | in South Carolina preached prohibition opened fire. The Americans poured a ries at Manning, May 7, 1897, of \$100 and prohibition only, in language seltorific fire into the darkness for 20 and at Eutawville, January 12, 1898, dom heard upon the hustings, but more County I was county chairman of the minutes and then there was another of \$200, have not been paid; these two frequently in the pulpit, comes out in Prohibition party, and I must admit full until daylight, when the Americans dispensaries were insured in the Brit- an interview. followed by a letter, and that the law was a perfect farce. It board. It is a notorious fact that dis- are the law extra sessions have been generally advanced. During the night, ish and American Exchange Associaboldly advocates a coalition between was violated upon every side, and the pensary officials and their friends workin response to Rear Admiral Dewey's tion, with T. J. Browne, Chicago, Ill., signals flashed across from Cavite, the manager, and B B. Evans, agent for members of the General Assembly to United States cruiser Charleston and South Carolina. These two policies down the dispensary, giving as his rea have to say to the Prohibitionists is not were issued March 20 and April 15, bon, poured a deadly fire from their 1897. After careful inquiry we find bitionists and high license men will secondary battery into the Filipino this to be a bogus company, therefore nothing can be recovered on these high license. Such a combination is policies. We find there were forty of | calculated to make Goff and Neal Dow | monitor Monadnock opened fire off these policies on dispensaries in the turn over in their graves in disgust. Malate and kept shelling the Filipino | State, with premiums amounting to left flank, while the other vessels \$485.05 and losses by fire amounting to shelled the enemy's right flank for sev- | \$600. The last policy in this company eral hours. By 10 o'clock the Ameri- expired eight months ago. In the future we recommend that no insurance, either on State or county dispensaries, be placed without knowing they are reliable companies licensed to do busi-Pasai, had destroyed hundreds of native ness and have fully complied with the huts and had secured possession of the insurance laws of the State, also that water main and reservoir-a distance of the party claiming to represent them is their regular appointed agent.

The Isla de Cuba Saved. The Isla de Cuba, one of the Spanish cruisers sunk by Dewcy, has been raised and sent to Hong Kong for repairs. It is remarkable that in spite of the fact that her engines were under water for seven months they were found in excellent order and needed only a little cleaning before the cruiser struck outfor a 700-mile voyage alone. The Isla de Cuba, sister ship to the Cuba, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria, also have been successfully raised and will soon follow the Cuba to Hong Kong for repairs. These three ships were the most modern of the Spanish vessels in the East, and although not nearly so big as the Castilla or Reina Cristina, they are more valuable. It will cost about \$600,000 to put the three ships in perfect shape, but when this is done they will be worth over \$2,000,000.

Last Remnant Goes. By unanimous vote the judiciary committee of the national house Wednesday decided to recommend the repeal of what is said to be the last remnant of disqualification against those serving in the Confederacy. The proposed amendment is as follows: "That the sections of the revised statutes which charged into the church, but were un- from serving as grand or petit jurors in able to ascend the single flight of steps | the courts of the United States who have taken up arms or joined in any insurrection or rebellion against the

Dewey Caused It. It may be that it was Admiral Dewey's act in seizing a vessel loaded with American lines after promising to go to arms for them that incited the Philipthe houses of friends and remain there. pine insurgents to attack the American soldiers Saturday night, for it is understood that one of the bitterest of The Washingtons and the Idahos and their grievances was what they declared Companies K and M, of the Califor- the unwarrantable interference with nias chafges acrosss the rice fields be- their shipping. It is learned at the to get a reputable citizen to testify tween Paco and Santana, in the face of navy department that about a week a terrific fusillade. The ground, to- ago the admiral caused the seizure of day, over which they passed, is cover- the schooner Teneng, with a full supply of five or six about where they lay and an American and not a German owned or selling to him after sundown? Don't the latter are being brought to the hos- the vessel thus used to arm the insur- you know that he would not do it?

Caught it Himself.

that he did not think the disease official head is chopped off. Both sides cheered frequently dur- smallpox. Dr. Woods is now at home

THE DISPENSARY.

What Mr. A. Howard Patterson Says About It.

THINKS NO CHANGE NEEDED the dispensary are vigilant watch dogs upon him, so as to bring the law into

In The Present Law Unless It Is To Prohibit the Granting of Hotel and Beer

Don's suppose that I am attempting to dictate to the friends of the dispensury in the General Assembly, for they and to represent the interest of their constituents; but they, as all men would like to hear from home occasionally and to know that they are in elbow touch with their constituents in repelling assaults upon a law that the great mass of the people of South Carolina The latest advices places the Filipino | are heartily in favor of, and especially loss at 2,000 killed, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 prisoners. The American loss is being made against the dispensary. was thirty-eight killed and about the and only that which is abusive of it is being dished out every morning for the consumption of the m mbers of the General Assembly by the daily papers. If there ever was a time in the history of the dispensary law when its friends, both in the General Assembly and in the State, should speak out and rally to At the meeting of the State board of its defence, now is the time.

Only in the last few days the Prohison that in that event both the Prohiget what they wish, prohibition and

ocal option bill? Following close upon the heels of Mr. Featherstone's interview, and embracing his ideas, it looks like the offspring of a compact. It is local legislation run mad, and, if enacted, would require a standing army to enforce it. Of course, the primary object of the high license. All of the other coundispensary, with the exception of three or four, which would adopt prohibition. I say this because the third section of the bill provides that in those counties adopting high license only the Court House towns shall be allowed to sell other towns in the county are not going to allow them to have a monopoly of the liquor business. Therefore, as of the dispensary are not afraid to subhigh license and dispensary at a special on the blackboards was that the chil election, for they are confident that a dren might memorize it. It is as follarge majority are in favor of its reten- lows: "He was a foe without hate, a tion; but they are most assuredly op- friend without treachery, a soldier withposed to special legislation to exempt out cruelty, a victor without oppression. certain cities from the dispensary law and a victim without murmuring. He that have flagrantly violated it and have | was a public officer without vices: a thrown every obstacle in the way of its | private citizen without wrong; a neighenforcement, and which are now re- | bor without reproach; a Christian withsponsible for all of this wrangling about out hypocrisy, and a man without guile.

tion to the people at large. If high license is adopted with the constitutional restrictions what effect

tional restrictions would be ignored, selling upon election days and on Sunadopted, yet they were viclated with impunity. Such a law would not be enforced, for everybody's business is nobody's business.' If it is almost impossible now under the dispensary law against a fellow that runs a miserable 'blind tiger,' how much more difficult would it be to get him to voluntarily report a licensed saloon keeper for al-

Whenever you place the sale of liquor in the hands of an individual whose sole object is to make as great a Several days ago when the house was | profit out of it as he can, he will violate He is responsible to the State for his In the last line twelve men were killed | Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying | conduct, and if he violates the law his

He is required to be a man of good | places where it may be used, it disperses ing the engagement. The American stricken down by the plague, whatever character and temperate. He is simply ants, roaches, or beetles in closets and paid a salary for his services, and there- pantries, and is a valuable cleansing hope it is not smallpox and that he fore has no object in persuading and agent in water with which painted ble to get coal. influencing men to buy liquor. He is | wood-work is washed

under a heavy bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and is ever watched by the State and county boards

public, because there are any number of men every ready to report any misconduct on his part, so as to step into his official shoes, and the enemies of

Another serious objection to high li-

that pure liquors be furnished.

a while back fighting the dispensary

fees from saloons. It is a choice be-

disrepute.

cense, which conserns the health of our bibulous citizens, is that they would be at the mercy of the barkeepers as to the quality of the liquors that they would drink, for it stands to reason that the higher license the higher the Privileges. price. The poor man would get meaner

Mr. A. Howard Patterson, of Barnwell, who is an ardent advocate of the dispensary, while on a recent visit, expressed himself as follows regarding the dispensary situation:

No changes whatsoever should be made in the law at this time, unless it is to prohibit the granting of hotel and beer privileges. I think that the friends of the dispensary in the General Assembly can better occupy their time in organizing to fight the proposed deal between the Prohibitionists and high license men than in attempting to amend | a few individuals, whose sole object is the law at this session. I say "pro-posed deal," because I do not think can. Morally there is no difference side of the Pasig river. The American cers on Saturday there was none on that bona fide Prohibitionists are going between the State engaging in the sale to unite with their old enemies, the high license men, to down a law that The Americans are determined not all conscientious Prohibitionists must admit is far superior to the old bar room | tween two evils, and I choose the lessystem, and that is what high license will result in.

As long as the State engages in the sale of liquor the good features of the dispensary law can be enforced-such as the opening and closing at certain are presumed to know their business hours, not relling to minors or drunkards, or upon election days or Sundays, not selling less than a half pint, not allowing liquor to be drank upon the premises and the selling for cash. The last requirment prevents many a man from buying liquor, while the saloon or high license system does not and would not. Adopt high license and in a few years all of these good features of the dispensary law will be a dead letter. Prohibition is impracticable and cannot be enforced, and if the Prohibitionists succeed in having a prohibitory law passed they will regret it, for pandemonium will reign in this State until the

Legislature can repeal the law. At one time I was in favor of prohibition, and voted for the Childs bill while in the Legislature. Since then observation and experience have taught me the Prohibitionists and high license grand juries would throw out the bills as fast as they were presented. All I to forget our condition under the old bar room system, and what changes the dispensary law has brought about in some of the weest towns in South Carolina. Don't kill "the goose that lays

the golden egg." Before the dispensary law was What do you think of Mr. Mauldin's adopted there were over six hundred bar rooms in South Carolina, and now there are only ninety-one dispensaries. While I am in favor of the dispensary law, yet I am, and have always been, opposed to the granting of hotel and beer privileges, for they are no more than bar rooms, and I do not believe bill is to kill the dispensary and, sec- that they are in keeping with the spirit ondly, to give Charleston, Columbia, and object of the dispensary system. and maybe Greenville and Spartanburg | If any one, tourist or beer drinker, desires to quench his thirst he should ties in the State would hold on to the be required to go to the regular dispensary and purchase there. The law was not passed for the purpose to make money, but to regulate and control the sale of liquor, and to furnish it only to those who will have it, at a reasonable profit, and it should be administered liquors, and you know as well as I do | with this object in view. Therefore, that in those counties where the court | as I have said, a rigid enforcement of house towns do not contain a majority | the dispensary law is the solution of of the voters of the county that the the liquor problem for South Carolina. A Tribute to Gen. Lee. An incident of the celebration of these towns now have dispensaries they | Lee's birthday in Atlanta was the appearance on the blockboards of all the schools of the late B. H. Hill's famous mit the question to the whole people of | eulogy of the great Confederate chiefthe State to dicide between prohibition | tain. The object in placing the eulogy

a law that has given general satisfac. He was Cosar without his ambition; Frederick without his tyranny; Napoleon without his selfishnesss, and Washington without his reward. He was

obedient to authority as a servant, and As I said upon a former occasion, it royal in authority as a true king. He will mean a victory for the barkeepers | was gentle as a woman in life, and modand be a curse to the State. We would est and pure as a virgin in thought; be retrograding, and all of the work | watchful as a Roman vestal in duty: that has been done against the saloon submissive to law as Socrates, and during past years in this State would grand in battle as Achilles!" Every be lost. In a few years the constitu- school boy and girl in this county should commit this beautiful tribute for experience has taught us that the | to the immortal Lee to memory. All saloon keeper will not respect laws that | the teachers in the county are hereby affect his pocketbook. We had laws requested to read it to their schools and against selling to minors, drunkards, request the children to learn it. The teacher at the same time might tell days before the dispensary law was the children what manner of man Genpart of the State continue to boom at a lively rate. Bridges are being swept away, railroad culverts and trestles threatened and much damage is being done generally. The Waterce, at Camden, is 5 feet above the danger line; the Pee Dee, at Cheraw, 8 feet above the danger line; the Congaree, at Co-

Rivers on a Boom

The rivers and streams in the upper

lumbia, 6 feet above danger line. The

Wateree, Pee Dee and Congaree, at

Camden, Cheraw and Columbia, re-

spectively, will fall rapidly during the

next three days. The streams at Edis-

to. Effingham, Fair Bluff, Kingstree,

Smith's Mills, St. Stephen's, Saikehat

chie and Pon Pon will reach the dan-

ger point within the next two to six

Borax deodorizes and disinfects all

days.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

of control and by the public. I say the | Senator Appelt Wants a Vote on the Liquor Question.

At the session of the State Senate Wednesday night Senator Apelt offered a bill for "the submission to the voters of certain counties the question of high license, prohibition or dispensary and On Account of a Very Slim Atto provide for carrying out the said election.

When asked about this change from what was supposed to be his position

Mr. Appelt said:

"No doubt you think the introducliquor and the rich man would have to pay more for the finer brands. It is a tion of this bill is a reversal of my powell-known fact that under the saloon sition and to some extent it is, but system the vilest stuff was palmed off have given the subject considerable on the poor white man and the Negro. thought and I have come to the con-Upon the other hand, under the disclusion that the people are tired of this pensary law no distinction is made but | everlasting ding-donging about the disall are served alike, and the law requires pensary and they want the liquor question eliminated from politics. It is amusing to see those who were

"The fact is, in most of the counties in the State, questions that should upon the ground that it was a monopoly have been discussed in the primary were entirely sidetracked by the quesnow advocating high liceuse. One is a monopoly by the State for the benefit | tion whether or not liquor should be | with a larger attendance. The house sold under State control.

of its citizens; the other a monopoly by "I have been an ardent supporter of the dispensary system because I believed it the practical way of handling the traffic. In my county it works of liquor and receiving the profits therelike a charm and has lessened the drink from than for it to receive the license

"I am now satisfied the only way to get the liquor question out of politics is ought to be transact by the county comto let the people in the counties say missioners. He said members present what they want and when they have a bill one year, and next year legislate spoken the matter will be settled. This to change it around. If the Legislature s good democratic doctrine and it will take away from the politicians a hobby they now ride in political races. At one time I was doubtful of the advisa- county commissioners. He thought bility of putting the liquor question to the people because I feared that it could only result in permitting licenses to the large cities to the detriment of the smaller towns, but when I consider the complete failure of the authorities to enforce the dispersary law in the large cities · feel it would be better to permit some modifications and provis. something. General laws should be ions which will have a tendency to put passed to give the people time to get a stop to this defiance of law. I sincerely believe if we continue in this failure to enforce the dispensary in the large cities the evil will grow and reach the smaller towns sooner or later, and

eventually make the law a farce. the dispensary to remain in politics and I believe the management of the dispensary has become a huge political mais the scene I witnessed upon the floor of the house during the joint ression for election of a member of the State reals were made to members to vote against the candidate they were opposing. Why this was done I do not know but I do know it has the appearance of too much polities in a business institution and the grip of the politican should

be loosened from it. "That incident, together with the bickerings and dissensions of the Sta e board so cooled my ardor towards the dispencary that I am ready and willing to send the question to the people for

settlement. Sentence Commuted.

The president Wednesday caused to be promulgated the sentence in the Crumm, Dukes, Efird, Epps, H. H. cise ef Gen. Charles P. Eagin. The Evans, Fairy, Floyd, Gause, Hendercourtmartial sentence was dismissal from the army and the president commuted this to six years suspension from ban Mauldin, William L. Mauldin, duty which covers the remainder of the time prior to Gen. Eagan's retirement in January, 1905. It was stated by the adjutan: general that Gen. Eagan's suspension carries him to within a lew days of his retirement under the age limit. He will be reinstated in time to retire with the regular rank and pay provided in such cases. The sentence of suspension, according to the legal officers of the department, does not deprive Gen. Eagan of any part of his pay, but as the sentence reads "without rank and duty" he loses his allowances, which include commutation of quarters, rations and fuel and his horse allowance. This is quite a large finan-

cial item.

He Disappeared. The Anderson Intelligencer says Mr. Thos. E. Watkins, a prominent farmer who lives in Hopewell Township, has mysteriously disappeared. He went to Anderson on the 27th of January and | year, he thought that the bill ought to left his horse at a livery stable. made a motion to continue the bill. reported that he was at Calhoun Falls the next day, and that he boarded the west bound train on the Seaboard Air Line. Nothing has been heard from him, and his family and friends are very uneasy about him. No cause has been assigned for his erratic conduct.

We Are Meat Eaters.

In the eating of meat the United States heads all nations. Not less than 11,000,000,000 pounds of meat are used here every year, or 147 pounds to each person. Five thousand million pounds are beef, 4.000,000,000 pounds are pork and 800,000,000 mutton. The United Kingdom stands next with 100 pounds per inhabitant; Norway uses 80 pounds; France 77; Spain 70; Germany 65; Switzerland 62; Belgium 71; Austro-Hungary 60; Russia, Portugal and Netherlands, 50 pounds each; Italy 24 Johnson, W. J. Johnson, Leverett,

Caught in a Jungle.

A dispatch from Manila says Lieut. Al'ord, company I, Twentieth Kansas infantry, and a private of that company, were killed and six other members | Sharpe, Simkins, G. P. Smith, Jere of the regiment were wounded near miah Smith, J. L. Smith, Stackhouse, Caloocan Wednesday evening while reconnoitering. The party was in a juo- H. Thomas, Threatt, Varo, Vardier, gle when it was attacked by the enemy. Two companies of the Kansas regiment were sent to the relief of their comrades and drove the Filipinos into Cal oocan, penetrating to the very heart of the town. Meanwhile the gunboats shelled the suburbs

A coal famine is threatened through

out Kentucky T. B. Cassidy: of Lex ington, of a coal agency, representing eleven mines, says that to his knowledge the coal supply will not last longer than 24 hours in any town in Kentucky Mines are all flooded and it is impossi

BIENNIAL SESSIONS

The Matter Taken Up in the House of Representatives.

HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED.

tendance of Members the Matter Was Post-

poned.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Sturkie moved to take up the resolution providing for biennial sessions and four-year terms for members. His people want-

ed such legislation. Mr. Blease said the Conttitution provided that a two-thirds vote of the members elected was necessary to pass the resolution. There were barely two thirds of the members present, and he hoped the matter would be taken up

agreed to take up the resolution. Dr. Wyche said if the General Assembly did not fritter away its time it need not meet every year; in fact, one session every four years would do as well. There was no earthly reason, he could see, for sessions every year. There was too much work done there which confines itself to general legislation there will be more than enough time. Local matters should be left to the all county officers should be elected for four years, as it would save a great deal of money now spent in holding elections. Annual sessions may be better for the politicians who want to keep themselves before the public. Laws are re-enacted. Laws which have been forgotten are revived simply to do

acquainted with the laws. Mr. Ashley favored four year terms and biennnial sessions. Mr. Winkler wanted to indefinitely

postpone the bill. Mr. Eard appealed to the members "I am convinced it is against the wishes and interests of the people for the dispersion. The lawyers and solicitors do not have the time to know the law, the changes are so fre-

quent and confusing. Let the people vote on the matter. do no good. It is a matter of experience that wherever biennial sessions ed and lobbied for the defeat of a can- change the Constitution. The history didate for the position; personal ap- of the State has been that of annual sessions. By strict attention and cut-

ting out local measures the sessions ought not to last over thirty days. The motion to indefinitely rostpone

the resolution was then renewed, the vote standing: Yeas-Bicot, Bailey, Blythe, Colcock, Dargan, Dean, DeBruhl, Deady, N. G. Evans, Hydrick, Jackson, Jones, Lofton, Lyles, Magill, Manning. Marion, McCullough, McLaurin, Means, Mehrtens, Moses, Patton, E. B. Rags-

dale, Henry B. Richardson, Timmer man, Williams, Winkler-28. Nays-Speaker Gary, Ashley Bell, Blease, Bolts, Caughman, Cosgrove, son, Hill, Hoffmeyer, Hopkins, H. E. Johnson, W. J. Johnson, Mann. La-McCraw, McDow, McLauchlin, Miley, Montgomery, Moss, Prince, Pyatt, George W. Riehardson, C. E. Robin-son, R. B. A. Robinson, C. P. Sanders, E. L. Sanders, Sawyer, Sharpe, Simkins, Sinkler, G. P. Smith, Jeremiah Smith, Stackhouse, Stevenson, Strom, Sturkie, Threatt, Varn, Verdier, Weston, Wharton, Wilson, Wimberly, Wingo, Wolfe. H. H. Woodward, M. R. Woodward, Wyche, Young.-61. Eighty-nine members voted, and

ment, so only six over the entire twothirds' vote were present. The house then agreed to adjourn the debate until there was a fuller at-

eighty-three is the two-thirds' require-

tendance. Mr. Sturkie on Friday again called up the special order the joint resolution to submit to the voters of South Carolina the question of biennial sessions. Mr. Moses said as elections under this bill could not beheld until the fall of next be continued until next session. He

Mr. Sturkie said that this was a question which the people were very much interested in, and action should be taken at this session. Mr. Moses explained that he thought

that the matter ought to be debated. but not at this session; it would take too much time, and it was not necessary to pass it until next session.

The motion to continue was, upon an The bill than passed a second reading by the following vote: Yeas-Ashley, Bell, J. B. Black, Blease, Bolts, Browning, Caughman,

Cosgrove, Cross, Crum, Davis, Dowling, Dukes, Eard, Epps, H. H. Evans, N. G. Evans, Fairey, Floyd, Gantt, Graham, Henderson, Hill, Hoffmeyer, Hopkins, Jackson, Jenkins, H. E. Mann, L. Mauldin, McCoy, McCraw, McDill, McDow, Miley, Montgomery Moss. Nettles. Patterson, Prince, Pyan, J. W. Rag da e Richards, G. W. Rich ardson, C. E. Kobinson, K. B. A. Rob inson, Rogers, E. L. Sanders, Sawyer, Stevenson, Strom, Sturkie, Saber, W. Verner, Wharton, Whisonant, Wilson, Wimberly, Wingo, Wolfe, H. H. Woodward, M. B. Woodward, Wyche,

Young-77. Nays-Bacot, Blythe, Colcock, Darran, Dean, DeBruhl, Dendy, Hollis, Harick. Jones, Lockwood, Lofton, Liles, Magill, Manning, Marion, W. L. Mauldin, McLaurin, McCullough dehrtens, Mobiey, Moses, E. B Ragsiale, H. B. Richardson, C. P. Sanders, Theus, Timmerman, West, Williams-

Mr. Blease's proposed amendment to th constitution, to make the length of te us of members four years also passed second reading.